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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1873. NO. 261.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Change in the Spanish Ministry.

MADRID, July 15.—Senor Pi Y Margall is engaged in forming a new Ministry, to be presented to the Cortes for ratification, which shall include the names of Senors Esteranez, Celia and Nawarreta. It is believed that the Right will present to-day a resolution of censure against the President of the Council of Ministers, which the Left and Center will unite to oppose, and will probably be able to defeat.

MADRID, July 15.—The Cabinet yesterday adopted a resolution eulogizing the conduct of the volunteer troops in Valencia. A brother of Senor Anrich, Minister of Marine, is said to be one of the leaders of the insurgents at Carthagena.

The crew of the ship Almanzora deserted to join the Carlists. The Carlists are again besieging the town of Puzecrda, which was vigorously defended by the garrison and citizens.

Rinderpest in Russia and Germany.

BERLIN, July 15.—The rinderpest is so general and destructive among the herds of Russia that the German authorities have deemed it necessary to prohibit all importations of cattle from Russian ports.

Bad Accident on the Caledonian Railway.

LONDON, July 15.—Intelligence reached here this morning of a disastrous accident on the Caledonian Railway line, by which two persons were killed outright, and thirty injured, some fatally.

The Cholera Abating.

LONDON, July 15.—Telegrams from the Continent where the cholera has been prevalent represent the disease as everywhere abating.

Efforts to Suppress Insurrection in Spain.

MADRID, July 15.—The government still finds it necessary to maintain a strong precautionary force in Barcelona to nullify the efforts of the Carlists to create disturbances which may enable them to seize the city. The arrests of Carlist agents and sympathizers continue. A war ship has been sent to Balearic colonia to co-operate with the troops of the garrison if necessary. A large number of families of well-to-do people in Andalusia are preparing to leave the country.

Continued Success of the Carlists.

BAYONNE, July 15.—The Carlists have occupied the town of Berga, fifty miles from Barcelona. The garrison of five hundred surrendered as prisoners of war. Don Carlos will soon re-enter Spain and take personal command of the forces in the field. Twelve thousand rifles for the Carlists were landed near Requieto.

Another Royal Betrothal.

COPENHAGEN, July 15.—It is reported that Prince Arthur, of England, is coming here to solicit the hand of Princess Tyra.

Heavy Rains in England.

LONDON, July 15.—The weather to-day in this city and vicinity is bright and pleasant, but dispatches from several points in the interior announce prevalence of rain storms with thunder and lightning.

Prorogation of the British Parliament.

LONDON, July 15.—It is stated that the Parliament will be prorogued on the 31st inst. The Judicature bill, abolishing the powers of the House of Lords as court of last appeal in certain cases, has passed in committee.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 15, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¼ a 92⅝; for account 92⅝@92¾. United States bonds (new) 5-20s, 1865, 93⅜; 5-20s, 1867, 93⅜; 10-40s, 90⅝; new 5s, 1874; Erie 47⅜. The rate of discount for three months' bills is 3 per cent. The Bank of England has Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £241,000.

PARIS, July 15.—Rentes 56 francs 20 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—Cotton middling uplands 53d; Orleans 5⅜; sales 10,000 bales; American 6,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat, average 9s 9½d@9s 11d; club 9s 3½d@9s 6d; red spring 9s 1½d@9s 2d; red winter 12s. Flour 25s 6d@26s 6d. Cheese 79s. Pease 38s 6d.

ANTWERP, July 15.—Refined petroleum 38¾ francs.

COTTON CROP.

Reports as to Its Condition—Damaging Effects of Wet Weather.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—Reports of the condition of the cotton crop to Department of Agriculture to July 1st indicate as follows: Owing to causes reported in June the crop is generally from two to three weeks later than usual. Throughout June the weather was unprecedentedly wet for a period varying from twenty-five to thirty five days, ending about the 25th of June. The area of cotton planted was sufficient to tax the available labor to the utmost under the most favorable circumstances. Consequently the excessively wet weather, preventing cultivation, with additional growth of grass and weeds, has not only caused poor stands and grassy and in some cases unfavorable conditions quite generally, but has made necessary the abandonment of large portions of the area planted, probably nearly enough to bring the average down to what it was last year. Reports, with rare exceptions, are consistent in their tone, and picture a somewhat gloomy prospect. Doubtless, the majority fail in with the common tendency to exaggerate the bad effects upon the crops of unfavorable weather prevailing in the present month, and to underrate the chances of recuperation from those effects. Reports how generally that the favorable weather in the last days of June was having the effect to change the condition somewhat rapidly for the better. Cotton worms, caterpillars and other insects make their appearance in small numbers at several points, but as yet have not occasioned much apprehension of serious damage. The average condition for the cotton states, not counting Virginia, made up from all the counties reported, was 93.5.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Lake Michigan and Southern Shops at Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company have just purchased 160 acres of land lying near the city, and longside their track, for the purpose of removing their shops and extending their yards. The price paid was $626 per acre, being about $104,000, which is about $1,000 less than it cost the parties who originally leased and sold the land to the company. Work will be commenced at once upon this ground.

Cause of the New Jersey Roads Decided to be Unauthorized.

TRENTON, July 15.—The Court of Errors and Appeals, by a vote of seven to six, has decided that the act of 1870 did not authorize the lease of the New Jersey roads to the Pennsylvania Railroad company, and orders an injunction to issue against the holders of the stock. The case has become so changed that a different mode of relief is necessary, and another Session of the Legislature the act of 1870 constitutional and of sufficient force to authorize the lease, which has been made and is binding.

Jacob Thompson's Defalcation Explained.

MEMPHIS, July 15.—In a letter published in the *Avalanche* this morning Jacob Thompson explains the large deficit in the accounts of the Department of the Interior during his incumbency. He says the second Auditor of 1861 claims the honor of making the discovery, when in truth he (Thompson) was the first to make all the facts known. He says the whole case is this:

The Department of the Interior is made the custodian of the bonds held in trust for the various Indian tribes. The interest on these bonds is regularly collected and paid over to these tribes. During my administration of the Department a Mr. Bailey, a clerk of high standing and unquestioned talent, was charged with this duty. Early in the year 1861, after all the January coupons had been brought and regularly collected, and he had been called on to make out a full statement of the amount in the Treasurer, it became known that I would, in a few days, resign my place in the Cabinet, owing to the contemplated withdrawal of Mississippi from the Union. Then it was Mr. Bailey served the defalcation that he had without my knowledge or consent in any way delivered over to Messrs. Russell & Co., large government contractors, bonds to the amount of $927,000, and taken in their stead acceptances of the Secretary of War for the same amount. He stated that he had taken the responsibility of doing this to save the credit of the War Department, and had not advised me of what he had done. As soon as the discovery was made I took the keys of his safe were taken from him carefully contents counted, and the state of things showed his confession to be true in every particular. The clerk was dismissed for his infidelity to his trust, and Congress then in session was informed by a communication from me of what had been done, and this concluded with the recommendation that a committee, consisting exclusively of political opponents, should be appointed to examine and report upon all the facts. The committee was appointed, and a most thorough search was made into all the circumstances and facts in the case, and the committee were unanimous in exonerating the Secretary from all blame whatever in the matter. Their report was received by a second Congress—Democratic—with a loud and long applause.

The Capital and Second Prize—Money Ready.

LOUISVILLE, July 15.—By examining their books the Public Library officials to-day discovered that the ticket drawing the capital prize of $100,000 was bought by L. A. Keith, of Kingston, Mass., and the ticket drawing the second prize of $50,000 was bought by Willis Wood, of Grenada, Miss. The parties have been notified that the money is subject to their order.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Ex-Senator E. S. Mills, President of the Brooklyn Trust Company, was drowned while bathing at Coney Island yesterday morning.

The steamship Italia, from Glasgow, arrived at New York yesterday. The City of Paris, Europa, and Graf Bismarck, from York, and Narmatian, from Quebec, have arrived out.

The committee on plans for Centennial Exposition have already received about thirty-seven plans, which are to be placed on public exhibition at Philadelphia.

The steamer Parthia, from New York, arrived at Queenstown yesterday.

The residence of Mr. Millington, Paducah, Kentucky, was burned yesterday morning at two o'clock. Mrs. Millington and daughter perished with their lives. Loss $3,000; covered by insurance.

Vice President Wilson was in Boston yesterday and congratulated by many friends on his improved health.

A fire at West Meriden, Conn., yesterday afternoon, destroyed the steam planing mill, etc., of Geo. Billard & Co., together at $30,000 and insured for $17,000; also many small shops and tenements. Loss about $50,000.

The lessees of the Public Works of Ohio met at Columbus, yesterday, and resolved to procure a notice to put the Hocking Canal in repair. The damage to this canal by the late freshets was over $6,000.

The fifth annual meeting of the National Photographic Association, at Buffalo, was opened yesterday, with a large attendance from nearly every section of the country. Merely routine business was done.

The Executive Committee of the Mechanics' Institute, of Buffalo have determined to hold a third international Industrial Exhibition, commencing October 1st and ending October 30th.

The caterpillars are appearing generally in the maize cotton and west of Selma, Alabama.

The house and barn of E. S. Monson, at Whately, Mass., including forty tons of tobacco and twenty-five tons of hay, five cows, two hogs, and farming utensils, was burned early Tuesday morning. Loss $6,000; insurance $ 5,500. It is thought the fire was set by a tramp.

John Keating was arrested at Piedmont, W. Va., yesterday, charged with committing the recent forgeries of Washington City bonds.

The steamer Ville de Paris, from Havre, arrived at New York last evening.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Education and the Centennial.

Progress of a Hundred Years To be Conspicuously Demonstrated.

Fire at the Navy Department.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1873.

The Centennial.

The subject of the Centennial celebration of American Independence is already receiving attention from the Commissioner of Education. In 1871 the Commissioner, at a meeting of the National Teachers Convention at St. Louis, introduced a resolution and delivered an address, showing the importance of timely and full preparation for the representation of educational progress in the United States at the Centennial celebration. Information received at the Bureau also shows that the Teachers' Association of Pennsylvania and other States have had the matter under advisement. The Commissioner of Education will shortly send out circulars to the various educational institutions of the country, from the university down to the township free school, asking a history of each, with drawings and models illustrative of the foundation and growth of the institution or school. This will give a most complete view of the development of education from the primitive schools established by the various Colonization companies down to the present time. The Bureau of Education will collate, digest and classify the most important features of these special histories, so as to give a general idea of progress. Schools are also the boasted institutions of our land and the bulwark of its liberties. It is eminently fitting, therefore, that they should be appropriately represented in that great exhibition of the progress of a hundred years of National existence.

Spontaneous Combustion.

The fire at the Navy Department this morning is believed was the result of spontaneous combustion The drawings of the machinery for the new sloops of war were badly damaged, but many of them are photographic negatives, so that they can be replaced. The loss is estimated at $25,000. The most valuable records, fortunately, were in the vaults. The navy officials were emphatically "at sea" this morning.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1873.

CADETS APPOINTED.

The President has reappointed Jas B. Jackson, of Indiana, cadet at the Military Academy of the United States at large, to fill the vacancy occasioned by his last having been vacated by failure to report. The President has also reappointed Geo. K. Hunter, of Ohio, rejected in June last by the Academic Board, and ordered to report in August for examination.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL EXTENSION SURVEY.

The survey for the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, authorized by Congress last winter, will be commenced about the first of August. It is to ascertain the most advantageous route to continue the canal from Cumberland to connect with Ohio river, and Colonel Sedgwick, an old officer, is employed to personally superintend the survey. He has arrived here for the purpose of taking preliminary steps towards the work. Colonel Wm. E. Merrill, U. S. Engineer, will be associated with the general charge of the survey, and the work will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

STORMS IN OHIO.

Rain in Torrents and Unceasing Thunder and Lightning—Damage to Crops and Railroads.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 15, 1873.

The hardest storm we have had for years visited this section last night. The thunder and lightning was incessant, and the rain came down in torrents, doing immense damage to crops and railroads. The southern end of the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Road and the Vienna branch was washed away in several places. No trains were run to-day. A large force of men were at work to-day repairing damages. They expect to get through the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula road to-morrow. Down the Mahoning river the damage is also great, the dam being nearly all washed away. Other streams are reported to have overflowed their banks, doing much damage.

CLEVELAND, O., July 15.—Reports from all parts of Northern Ohio show that the storm of last night was the severest known for years. Many bridges were washed away, and the damage to railroads, crops and property will be very heavy. The Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula road will be closed for several days. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh road is also badly damaged, and trains will be delayed for some time. The Cleveland and Toledo road is also damaged, but trains will be running to-morrow. The Cleveland and Mahoning road is also damaged, and trains will be delayed for some time. The Cleveland and Canton road is also damaged, and trains will be delayed for some time. The Cleveland and Akron road is also damaged, and trains will be delayed for some time. The Cleveland and Columbus road is also damaged, and trains will be delayed for some time. The Cleveland and Cincinnati road is also damaged, and trains will be delayed for some time. The Cleveland and Indianapolis road is also damaged, and trains will be delayed for some time. The Cleveland and Chicago road is also damaged, and trains will be delayed for some time. The Cleveland and Detroit road is also damaged, and trains will be delayed for some time. The Cleveland and Buffalo road is also damaged, and trains will be delayed for some time. The Cleveland and Erie road is also damaged, and trains will be delayed for some time. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh road is also damaged, and trains will be delayed for some time. The Cleveland and Wheeling road is also damaged, and trains will be delayed for some time. The Cleveland and Zanesville road is also damaged, and trains will be delayed for some time. The Cleveland and Marietta road is also damaged, and trains will be delayed for some time. The Cleveland and Parkersburg road is also damaged, and trains will be delayed for some time. The Cleveland and Huntington road is also damaged, and trains will be delayed for some time. The Cleveland and Ironton road is also damaged, and trains will be delayed for some time. The Cleveland and Portsmouth road is also damaged, and trains will be delayed for some time. The Cleveland and Gallipolis road is also damaged, and trains will be delayed for some time. The Cleveland and Athens road is also damaged, and trains will be delayed for some time. The Cleveland and Logan road is also damaged, and trains will be delayed for some time. The Cleveland and Nelsonville road is also damaged, and trains will be delayed for some time. The Cleveland and Chillicothe

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1873.

THE New York *Herald* is publishing details of the filth that characterizes the back slums of Philadelphia. The latter city can retort with great propriety, "Physician, heal thyself."

THE Clarion *Jacksonian* urges the people of Clarion county to take "a lively interest in the construction of a railroad soon to be built from New York to the West." They will find it very much more to their interest if they will put their *principal* into a railroad connecting Clarion with the *Allegheny* Valley Road.

OUR Board of Health announce one death last week from "sporadic cholera." There is nothing, in this isolated fact, to warrant either fear or alarm. The case stands alone, so far, and there having been no occurrence of other cases, we are safe in concluding that there is no reason to fear the prevalence of the disease as an epidemic.

THE Chairman of the Finance Committee of the New York Board of Aldermen proposes a plan to help that city out of its financial difficulties. It contemplates the issue of $150,000,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent., the principal payable in one hundred years. Of this amount, about $100,000,000 would be required to retire the existing bonds of the city, $20,000,000 for unpaid claims and the completion of improvements now in progress, and the remainder to be used for needed improvements for the next ten years. The idea of getting out of difficulty by increasing the city debt from $110,000,000 to $150,000,000, is rather odd, but very New Yorkish.

A DEMOCRATIC paper in West Virginia says: "The Republican party was once animated by ideas and purposes of the highest character."

This "once" was several years ago, according to this authority; but at that very time when, as is *now* admitted, our party was animated by ideas and purposes of the highest character, this *very* paper and its Democratic confreres throughout the country were busily engaged in denying what they now admit to have been true. They confess, therefore, that they were lying *then*; and when they assert that the Republican party is not *now* animated by ideas and purposes equally high, who shall give proof to the country that they are not as thoroughly given up to falsehood now as they were then?

WHEN men approach the age in which they are likely to be classed among the oldest inhabitants, they are naturally given to looking back and comparing the present with the past. One of the men who are thus constantly looking back, reminded us, lately, of the difference between the present and the days when Land Oil and Speria Oil formed the staple oleaginous supply. "Then," said he, "you paid a dollar or a dollar-and-a-quarter for a gallon of lard oil; now, *crude petroleum is going begging for buyers in this market at five cents a gallon.*" Contrary to the usual inclination in such cases, our friend seemed to think the present had the advantage over the past, in that instance, so far, at least, as consumers are concerned. He expressed no idea as to the effect of the reminiscence on the minds of the producers of petroleum.

SEVERAL of the prominent New York papers are doing their best to create a sympathy for the alleged murderess of GOODRICH, KATE STODDARD. She is held up to the public, not as the infamous woman she confesses herself to be, but as an amiable, intelligent, betrayed and injured female, who acted naturally and rightly in shooting her seducer. Of course was as persistently, though less boldly pursued in the WALWORTH case, in which everything was done that could be done to pave the way for his acquittal and to create the sentiment that the boy was right in murdering his father. It is not to be wondered at that the murderous spirit prevails so generally as it does in New York, when a portion of the press, apparently respectable, lends itself in this way to encourage its growth. Killing is justifiable in but one solitary instance—self-defense. No other causes can be urged in justification: and the press can never meet its duty fully until it has taken its side boldly and decisively on the ground that all killing except in self-defense is murder, to be atoned for only by death or imprisonment. The verdict in the WALWORTH case, and that of the public mind has not yet been debauched by the lax morality of the papers herein referred to; but so long as murderers find editorial defenders or apologists, so long will the murderous spirit give itself free vent, in spite of all that courts and juries may do.

THERE has been, perhaps, too ready an inclination, on the part of men who take a superficial view of new political movements, to conclude that the Farmers' Granges of the West were composed of men of one idea, who were unable to see beyond the immediate effects upon themselves of the wrongs they complain about. No conclusion could be more fallacious than this. In many, if not in most, of the cases in which the farmers have expressed their opinions on all the issues involved in their movement, they have shown great breadth and clearness of judgment. We have before us the *La Crosse Republican*, which affords us an instance in point. The farmers of the La Crosse (Wis.) valley met on the 4th of July, in great numbers, at West Salem, and unanimously adopted as their platform an address prepared by CHARLES SEYMOUR, of La Crosse. From that address we extract the following paragraphs, which seem to us to reach to the very core of the whole subject:

"Some wretched imps of the devil have long been trying to fool the people of the West into the idea that they should confine themselves strictly to agriculture, and that they should deem it the highest possible privilege to sell their products in the dearest and buy their merchandise in the cheapest markets, and the monopolists engaged in eight or ten thousand miles of transportation, the warehouse men and middle-men of New York, Liverpool, and other points of transfer and transhipment, have shouted lustily, 'that's so;' but now the delusion has come to an end, and the people begin to comprehend the necessity of a diversified industry and the importance of building up near and strong home markets, regardless of the silly twaddle of the muddle-pated asses who have been trying to prevent sensible people from getting the workshops and farms into closer proximity.

"If after making the desired and designated improvements in water and land transportation, there is any money left in the State or National Treasury, let there be a liberal appropriation built in insane hospital, in which shall be confined those incurable maniacs who persist in the advocacy of the monopolists' theory of keeping the farmers in the Western States of America and the mechanics in Eastern and Central Europe."

PRINCE BISMARCK.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S withdrawal from the position of Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, since a good while looked for as probable and lately announced as an accomplished fact, is no doubt an important event, though foreigners most deeply interested in contemporary history may be at a loss to define wherein precisely its importance consists. As to the inside of German politics the world is kept very much in the dark. Even the educated classes in the fatherland know much less than they might be expected to know about the deliberations and counsels of the high personages who govern them and about the real sentiments with which they regard each other. Facts leak out or reports circulate, which, if accepted as true, would imply that one great minister or another has lost the confidence of the Emperor, and that two great ministers differ irreconcilably with each other concerning some important question of public policy. But people have no sooner settled down in the pleasing or painful belief of these facts or rumors than an autograph letter or ministry appears in print which proves him to entertain the most royally affectionate regards for the faithful servant represented to be in disgrace, and the ministers supposed to have quarreled are found to be on the most friendly terms. Thus many a theory which seemed essential to the elucidation of well known facts is ruthlessly exploded, with the result of leaving the facts absolutely destitute of cause. Seriously, it is difficult, even the shrewdest German politicians admit the fact, to know with certainty how the great Chancellor and some features of his policy are at present regarded in very high quarters.

Some time ago, as readers will remember, Prince BISMARCK at his own request was relieved of a laborious portion of his duties, the Presidency of the Ministry, and there are those who fancy that the step just reported, his resignation of the Prussian Department of Foreign Affairs, is merely another step in the direction of complete retirement from official life. Such fancies are, of course, natural on the part of both those who desire and those who deprecate the Prince's withdrawal from the government. However, there seems no sufficient reason for believing that the act announced implies anything more than is borne on its face. It is true that in the country there is a party of increasing strength hostile to BISMARCK'S policy. By his sweeping legislation regarding the Catholic Church and the education of the priesthood, the sympathies of a good many Protestants, lay as well as clerical, have been enlisted against the government, and the law affecting the press has excited a good deal of opposition. Especially the Chancellor's speech on the latter subject has brought upon him much odium. But all these measures are the acts of the government, and they would not be changed by the retirement of BISMARCK. Then, as to the intrigues directed against him in high quarters, and as to the alleged want of harmony between him and his colleagues too little is known to warrant any positive conclusions on the subject. In fact, those who suspect the Chancellor's gradual withdrawal from political life on any such grounds, seem quite to forget the character of the man. BISMARCK is not the man voluntarily to abandon the policy identified with his name, or to surrender voluntarily the position which he must retain in order to aid in its realization. That he still enjoys the confidence of the Emperor is indubitable, and that there is sufficient agreement between them on all the great subjects of imperial policy, is equally certain. And we may, therefore, safely rest assured that while BISMARCK feels in a position to maintain the ground he occupies regarding the "burning questions" of the time, no intrigues at Court and no disputes with colleagues about minor points, will induce him to resign the Chancellorship.

Sufficient reasons may be given for his surrender of the less responsible office. His health, for one thing, is well known to demand some indulgence, and he may reasonably feel that the influential position heretofore held by Prussia in the organization of the empire is now so entirely secure as no longer to need his constant supervision. Then, by the resignation his own controlling influence in imperial affairs, instead of being lessened, will be increased, as he will be able, without the distraction of minor concerns, to concentrate his energies upon the subjects of widest and deepest importance.

WAS THE BACK-PAY CONSTITUTIONAL?

We do not *often* presume to argue Constitutional questions; but inasmuch as Senator CARPENTER undertook to justify the back-pay legislation on Constitutional grounds, there is *no escape* from the discussion of the question *as he* presents it. He cited section 6 of the first article of the Constitution, which reads as follows:

"The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law."

Mr. CARPENTER construes the word "shall," in this section, as mandatory. "The Senators and Representatives *shall* receive a compensation," and the word "compensation," he interprets to mean not merely "pay," but an *adequate* compensation. Five thousand dollars a year is *not* an adequate compensation, he says, and therefore it was the bounden duty of Congress to raise the sum to the adequate point.

We pass by the construction of the word "shall," in this case, that being immaterial in the argument we are presenting; but that "compensation" means what any member of Congress may choose to value his services at, we do not believe. The Constitution uses the word "compensation" without any adjective or qualification; it provides the one simple restriction that this compensation shall be "ascertained by law."

If the Senator from Wisconsin had been anxious to carry the work of Constitutional interpretation to a more practical point, he might very pertinently have inquired whether "to be ascertained by law" was not intended by the framers of the Constitution to prevent the vicious system of incorporating provisions establishing the rate of pay in a mere supply bill. An appropriation bill is no doubt a "law;" but it is a law to appropriate money to pay salaries already "ascertained by law," and not to create the salaries it appropriates the money to pay. The framers of the Constitution may well have anticipated the abuse of power that would flow from the practice of fixing the salaries of Congressmen in an appropriation bill, and may, therefore, be presumed to have wisely prescribed that the compensation of the National Legislature should be ascertained by a law enacted solely for that purpose.

We pass by, also the consideration of Mr. CARPENTER'S assumption that $5,000 a year is not a sufficient compensation for Congressmen, (as to the soundness of which opinion of the back-pay. Admit, for the sake of the argument, that $5,000 *is* insufficient, and it follows, only, that Congress had the right (which is unquestioned) to increase the amount, prospectively. The right to apply it to the time past does *not* follow. We concede the right to fix the salary at $7,500 from and after the 3d day of March, 1873, (but not the expediency of so doing,) and we deny the right to make that increase retroactive. Congress has the undoubted power to legislate for the future, but where does the power come from to legislate for the past? The prohibition of *ex post facto* legislation applies exclusively, we know, to legislation against crimes; but the reason for prohibiting such legislation in any case, applies with great force to all legislation that grants increased pay for services already rendered and paid for under existing laws.

The increased pay and the back-pay were voted in an act passed on the 3d day of March, 1873—the last day of that Congress. The compensation of the Senators and Representatives for serving during that Congress had been "ascertained" by an act passed in 1866, fixing the salary at $5,000 and mileage, and they had all "received" that "compensation." The Constitutional provision cited by Mr. CARPENTER had therefore not merely been fully complied with, but its purpose, so far as that Congress was concerned, was exhausted. There was no power in the Forty-second Congress, in the last hours of its existence, to give a second or additional compensation to Senators and Representatives who had already received the compensation ascertained by law.

In 1789 Congress fixed the pay of Senators and Representatives at $5,000 and mileage. On the 29th of March, 1867, Congress passed a joint resolution defining how this pay should be drawn, and when. Prior to that date, the pay of members of Congress could be drawn only during the time Congress was in session—at the beginning, at the close, and during each session; but under this joint resolution a system of monthly payments was established. We quote the resolution of March 20, 1867:

"That each Senator, member of the House of Representatives, and Delegate in Congress, after having taken and subscribed the required oath, shall be entitled to receive his compensation at the end of each month, at the rate now established by law."

The members of the Forty-second Congress were paid under this resolution. At the close of each month, the Secretary of the Senate and Sergeant-at-Arms of the House sent out monthly to the members of their respective Houses printed circulars and receipts, in substance (we do not undertake to give the exact form) as follows:

WASHINGTON CITY, April 3, 1871.

Hon. M. H. Carpenter, Milwaukee:

SIR: Enclosed please find check payable to your order for $416 66, being your compensation as Senator in full from March 3, 1871, to April 3, 1871. Please sign the enclosed receipt and return to me.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) GEORGE C. GORHAM,
Secretary of the Senate.

The receipt was in substance as follows:

"Received, Milwaukee, April 5, 1871, of George C Gorham, Secretary of the United States Senate, four hundred and sixteen 66-100 dollars, being in full of my compensation as a member of the Senate, to April 3, 1871.

(Signed) M. H. CARPENTER."

These checks and these receipts were exchanged every month during the term of that Congress. Mr. CARPENTER receipted to the Secretary of the Senate, at the end of every month, for his "compensation" in full, to date; and as the Back-pay bill was passed on the 3d of March, 1873, the probabilities are that, at the hour of its passage, *every Senator and Representative had receipted for his compensation in full, as ascertained by law, to the close of that session.*

How, then, could these Senators and Representatives, having already received their "compensation," as the Constitution prescribes, and in the way pointed out by the Constitution, as "ascertained by law," and "in full," at that, proceed to vote themselves *another* compensation? The Constitution provides for but *one* "compensation, to be ascertained by law," but this Forty-second Congress voted to itself a second compensation, to be ascertained by a second law, in the way of the Constitutional warrant for *that?* Let Senator CARPENTER answer. By what authority did he vote himself $5,000, as "compensation," when he had already receipted to the Secretary of the Senate for his compensation in full to the date of the expiration of that Congress? When a man acknowledges that he has been compensated, in full, he would seem to be cut off from claiming that he had not been half compensated; and when he had received his compensation, as "ascertained by law," which is all that the Constitution calls for, he would likewise seem to be estopped from setting up the plea that there was a Constitutional burden resting on him to increase his pay. The power of the Constitutional provision cited by the Wisconsin Senator was exhausted by the act of 1866, and the payments made under the joint resolution of 1867. The Forty-second Congress could, at any time during its existence, have altered or repealed these laws and increased its pay for the future; but its pay for the past having been "ascertained by law," and paid and receipted for, was beyond its control. At least, that is our interpretation of the Constitution; and we are certain that it is a much safer one to follow than that of the distinguished jurist of Milwaukee.

The Hartford companies have made subscriptions as follows toward the $100,000 fund for the detection, conviction, and punishment of incendiaries: Ætna, $13,000; Phœnix, $5,000; Orient, $1,000; Hartford, $7,000; National, $1,000; Connecticut, $900.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A colored girl in Baltimore dreamed on Saturday morning that her sister's little child had fallen into the sink attached to the dwelling. So vivid was the dream, that she awoke and gave the alarm. Policemen were called in, the floor torn up, and a man lowered into the vault to search for the missing child, and was so nearly suffocated that it was necessary to draw him up with a rope. An excited crowd of at least a thousand people had by this time gathered around the house. And now came a colored neighbor, who spoiled the sensation and dispersed the crowd by stating that the lost little one had been found asleep under a bed in her house.

The value of the postage stamps, stamped envelopes and wrappers and postal cards issued by the Postoffice Department, last week, was $5,153,996 24. This is the heaviest week's sales in the history of the Department.

The new schedule of railroad rates in Illinois, it is said, will work a reduction of about five per cent. in the tariff for freight.

An ocean anecdote, *apropos* of the "Isman crime," is related as follows: "Here we are now, within a quarter of a mile of land," was the joyful announcement made by the captain of an ocean steamer to his grumbling passengers. "Where? Which way is it?" were the eager exclamations which followed. "Anywhere down below there," said the Captain, pointing toward the bottom of the sea. "The lead gives us just two hundred and twenty fathoms of water, and the land comes slap up against the bottom." Just as the City of Washington came "slap up" against Gull Rock.

A Western farmer, it is reported, refused to look at a simple sewing machine recently, as he always "sowed wheat by hand." He is said to be related to the man who did not want a threshing machine on his farm; "for," said he, "give me a harness tug or a barrel stave, and I can make my family toe the mark according to law and Scripter."

The Khedive is a party to the depletion of the Jardin d'Acclimatation, in Paris, of its stocks. He recently sent there two large white Egyptian pelicans, which are now known to be duck poachers, one of them having been caught with two of the ducks in its maw.

It has been discovered recently that the organ of rational language lies in the third convolution of the left anterior lobe of the brain.

Grape culture and the making of wine will be largely increased in North Carolina this summer.

Somebody says that the reports of ocean disasters from Halifax should be printed with the addendum, "to be continued."

The alumni of Williams College have refused to indorse the system of the co-education of the sexes as applied to their alma mater, by a vote of 49 to 39.

Bochussen and Daelin, German ironworkers, have patented in England an invention whereby the Bessemer process is so modified that more steel is produced from a given quantity of iron than at present, while the cost of blowing is reduced more than one-third. It is also claimed that by this process steel can be produced direct from the ore.

A gravestone was recently dug up in Boston, bearing the following inscription: "Deborah Wife of Samvel Davis Aged 27 years Died the 2 of November 1675. George Davis theyer Child Aged 6 dayes."

San Francisco "hoodlums" fill keyholes with powder, fire crackers, etc., ring the door bell, and light the fuse just as somebody comes to open the door.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* defends the murderer Rhett, and pronounces his killing of Judge Cooley a defense of the liberty of the press.

The government has decided that the remaining surplus of the appropriation in behalf of the Illinois river—amounting to about $50,000—shall be made immediately available for the construction of the Copperas creek dam and lock foundation; and the United States Engineer Macomb, stationed at Rock Island, has advertised for bids for the work.

The latest in the way of self-praise is an Indiana editor who played a few tunes on an old banjo, under the office window, and then hailed the serenader in his next issue for delightful music.

Fine carnelians are found among the pebbles on the beach near Pescadero, Cal. Some of them are said to be worth from $25 to $75 apiece.

The Port Townsend (Washington Territory) *Argus* claims to be published nearer the North Pole than any paper in the United States.

A "Wine Congress" has recently been held at Sonoma, Cal., whereat the native wines of California were critically compared with the choicest European wines. The "Pearl of California" as sparkling wine—was pronounced by every expert present (except one) superior to every and any English champagne. The one who held to the contrary opinion, it is rumored, received three challenges in less than an hour, besides having "a head" put on him. These unbiased opinions are highly encouraging to the California wine manufacturers.

The Richmond *Dispatch* has intelligence respecting the crops from every county in Virginia. As regard to wheat, the promise is that of the largest crop since the war. It is thought the oat crop will be a very large one. From every county the corn reports are favorable, a cold spring and the continued rains having greatly retarded its growth. It is, however, looking well and promising, and if favorable weather can be had it will give a good yield in the end.

The surviving Massachusetts veterans of the Mexican war will have a reunion in Boston on Saturday next, the twenty-fifth anniversary of their return home.

The attempt to hold a cheap transportation State Convention in Grand Rapids, Mich., on the 8th inst., was a failure, only four or five persons being present.

The Maine State Militia muster, the first since the war, will be held near Portland in August, and continue several days. Thirteen companies will go into camp.

Waterloo, New York, has a congregation which contains three widowers and thirty-one widows.

Bowdoin College has sent out 1,765 graduates, and 1,093 of them have become physicians.

Some of the gold quartz brought from Sitza to Portland, Oregon, proved to be quite rich.

The Providence *Journal* wants capital punishment retained a while at least, for those who set fire to dwelling houses, and for those who put obstructions on railroad tracks.

The farmers of Tennessee will hold a State Convention in Nashville on the 15th of September, at the suggestion of the farmers of East Tennessee, who recently met in Knoxville.

A Connecticut farmer, who set out an elaborate scare-crow in his strawberry patch, was disgusted to find that a pair of robins had built their nest, and were raising their young, under its hat.

A test suit has been brought in the United States Circuit Court, in Minnesota, to see if the statute of the State regulating the rates of freight on superior railroads is constitutional. A decision is hoped for at the present term.

A Colorado cattle driver got mad when some young men from the East, whom he had engaged to assist him, asked him to provide them with umbrellas. The idea of driving Texas steers with an umbrella raised to keep off the rain was more than the old herder could stand, and he told the fastidious young men that he guessed they had better stay where they were and keep under cover.

A man has recently been fined $25 and costs in Dedham, Mass., for killing one woodcock out of season.

A one-armed San Francisican has spent fourteen months making a table containing 100,000 different pieces of wood.

They found the body of a boy in the lake at Chicago, the other day, with a pair of skates on his feet. It was identified as the remains of a lad who went through the ice, a mile from shore, on New Year's day.

New Applications of Paper.

Singularly enough, the *Iron Age* argues that paper is to become the general, if not universal substitute for wood, leather, and India-rubber, as also, to some extent, for glass, tin, and perhaps, and that even iron is not adapted to uses so widely various—it being practicable, indeed, to bring paper pulp to such a state of toughness and solidity, by pressure, as to be almost as fire-proof and indestructible as iron, and thus our railroad cars may be made of paper, instead of iron, thereby preventing the dangers now incurred in case of accidents. It is claimed that, in proportion to the weight, paper is, probably, the strongest material o' construction known, combining more perfectly than any other substance the qualities of strength, lightness, flexibility, durability, and cheapness. So many and various, too, are the articles of which it can be, and has been, or is manufactured in quantities practically unlimited in every civilized country, and so long as a paper crop continues to grow, paper manufacture can be sustained. It is also, under all circumstances, an easy material to weld and handle. The fact is probably well known that the paper wheels which have been used with success on some of the palace cars are formed of compressed paper fitted into a steel tire; iron plates are then adapted to each side of the paper and bolted together to prevent any displacement of the filling.

THE exports and imports of the Chinese Empire, in 1871, were valued at two hundred and thirty millions of dollars; and of this Great Britain and her colonies exported to or imported from China one hundred and ninety-eight millions, or seven-eighths of the whole amount. The Chinese trade with the United States was but eighteen millions! This is rather a small figure for the United States, but, small though it be, it is an increase on the previous year. The statistics show that the stagnation of the China trade of this country lies in the fact that, within the last half dozen years, they show a steady advance. It hardly justifies, however, the apprehension of the British Secretary of Legation at Pekin, who writes home to his government that we are likely to become the most formidable competitor of England in Chinese trade. His alarm, we ought to say, is partly based on other grounds. A large share of the British-Chinese trade is actually conducted in American vessels. Thus, in 1871, when we only competed with England in the wooden of Indian, in the native Asiatic trade, the American tonnage engaged in carrying that trade nearly equaled the English, our tonnage being 3,187,643 and the English tonnage 3,236,861. Reversing the maritime rule prevalent everywhere else, in the China seas the flag carriers are carriers on an equal footing with England. The greater portion of the American tonnage that is engaged in foreign trade is found in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, where it is still able to find lucrative employment.

THE Connecticut Usury law, passed June, 1873, forbids the charging, directly or indirectly, of more than seven per cent. per annum for loans of money, and imposes as a penalty the forfeiture of the principal to any person who shall, on the payment thereof, sue for the same. By a section of an old law, still kept in force, no contract shall be deemed usurious by reason of the borrowers paying or agreeing to pay the taxes assessed and paid upon the sum loaned or the insurance on the estate engaged to secure the same. This law of 1873 is especially objectionable, in giving permission to any person to investigate transactions involving the payment of a higher rate of interest than is allowed, and to recover the amount loaned. This system will, undoubtedly, breed a class of informers who will make a living either by bringing suit or by levying blackmail. In Pennsylvania, it may be remarked, under an usurious contract, the only penalty is the loss of the excess of interest above the legal rate.

AN interesting case was recently tried before the United States Court for the Eastern district of Wisconsin. It was a criminal proceeding against a man and wife for destroying a letter. It seems that their daughter was separated from her husband, and that her parents did not wish them to communicate with each other. The girl, however, wrote to her husband; but the defendants took the letter from the postoffice and destroyed it. The husband heard of it and made complaint. The facts narrated above were fully proved on the trial, but the Court, Judge Drummond presiding, charged the jury that there must have been express intent of wrongful action to make the act a crime. The jury found that there was no such intent, and returned a verdict of not guilty.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE.
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

PERSONAL.

Judge Cole, of the Supreme Court of Iowa, and Judge Orasmus Cole, of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, both celebrated their silver weddings during the last week in July, and are related to each other, and the coincidence in name, occasion and official position is curious.

Miss Francis Charles has been appointed Register of Deeds for Oxford county, Maine, and they say she is so active and enterprising in the business—and she may be the victim of a slight misapprehension—that she endeavors to find out and register the deeds done in the body.

A question has arisen in New Jersey Masonic circles as to whether a Masonic scarf recently sold at Morristown as Washington's was ever in his possession, and as to whether he ever rose higher than the "blue lodge." A Mr. W. P. Parker, of Newark, states that the "cherry red scarf" in question is the same worn by Royal Arch Masons No. 1, of New York, a blue lodge, but priviledged to wear cherry red scarfs, because of its age and of the ancient custom of British troops wearing them during the Revolutionary war. Past Master H. D. Walker, of New York, a Masonic authority, declares Washington never rose above a blue lodge.

Mme. Jerome Bonaparte is leading the fashion at Newport.

Miss Annie Louise Cary is in London studying her part in Verdi's "Aida."

Newport, Conn., has a topsimanlac. Some years ago he hired a man to make for him a tin coffin of exact fit, and he has since had it stored in readiness for use. This cheerful individual also talks almost constantly about the details of the last dual ceremonies attending his demise, and has left particular instructions as to who shall fasten up, water-tight, the tin casket, and carry it to its final resting place.

A Paris journal lately perpetrated the following squib at the expense of the French Ministry: "A gentleman lately presented himself at the residence of a new minister. 'I wish to see Monsieur X., if you please.' 'He does not live here, just now; he is installed at Versailles.' 'Since when?' 'Since he became a member of the Cabinet!' 'Ah, he has entered the new Cabinet! He good enough to allow me to sit down a moment. I will wait till he goes out of office.'"

An Illinois paper doesn't complain because ex-Governor Palmer persists in speaking so often on the railroad question, but because "every time he speaks he has a new theory on the subject."

It is positively asserted that the fortune of the Astors of New York has swollen to two hundred millions of dollars, and yet we hear it stated that no family in that great city has done less with their money to help others and improve the metropolis. The whole property is left in trust for the benefit of the heirs of old John Jacob. After the expiration of the trusteeship, which will occur at the end of the third generation, that is, after all the grandchildren have passed away, the estate is to be divided among all the descendants—the law not allowing a trusteeship of that kind to extend for a longer period of time.

The Marble family, of Worthington, Mass., are truly remarkable specimens of enduring Marble-ness. Simon Marble is eighty-eight years old, his wife eighty-one and they have twelve children, all living, the oldest of whom is sixty-three and the youngest forty. Seven of the children are daughters, who are married, and their husbands are also hearty men, with the prospect of living to a good old age.

The shah was exceedingly astonished by the splendor of Stafford house, the residence of the Duke of Sutherland. "Who and what is this duke? His house is more splendid than the royal palace,' said he to the Prince of Wales. "He, your highness, is one of England's great nobles," was the reply. "You poverty," said this majesty; "I should advise you to cut off his head."

General Du Barail, the French Minister of War, thinks that war benevolently furnishes soldiers with better quarters in another world than they enjoy in this. "For," said he in a recent debate, "if you take away from the troops their faith in another life, you have no right to exact the sacrifice of their existence."

The late Horace F. Clark, who is being advertised as the latest victim to over-work, is said by those who were intimate with him to have died of high living and over eating.

Bebecca W. Estabrooke, a well-known contributor to *Harper's Magazine*, died in New York on Friday night.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* says: "A singular and mysterious fatality seems to hang over the seat of the Orangeburg Senator in the reconstructed Legislature of South Carolina. It is a remarkable fact that not a single Senator from that county, elected since reconstruction, has lived to serve out his term. The Rev. A. P. Randolph, the first Senator, it will be remembered, was killed during the year succeeding his election. To him succeeded Mr. Jos. A. Green, a Northern white man, who died of consumption before his time expired. At the general election of James L. Jamison, a young, healthy and vigorous colored man was elected to the seat, and a few days ago the intelligence was received that he, too, had died."

An amusing account is given in a Cork newspaper of the vagaries of one Professor O'Leary, who has been seized with the delusion that he is the Shah of Persia. This hallucination would be harmless enough in itself, if it were not accompanied by certain notions, mistaken or otherwise, as to the manner in which the successor of Solomon should conduct himself. It is a matter of some consequence that he should appear upon the streets arrayed in a suit of bright yellow, and wearing a crown and sword, but it becomes more serious when he undertakes to use the latter implement to decapitate an occasional friend, and it came near proving a very solemn affair indeed, for a young and pretty girl, among the found near his royal palace, and at whom he fired his pistol. The policemen evidently thought so, for they apprehended his majesty and put him into jail. But after all it is questionable whether this poor Irishman is found much more insane on the subject of the Shah than most of the people of the cities which the Persian ruler has visited.

James McNeilly, who recently laid down his spade at the station of "that fell sergeant, death," in Bradford, Vt., had, in the course of his life, dug the graves of fifteen hundred of his townsmen.

Gideon L. Soule, LL.D., resigned his position of Principal of Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, on the 1st inst., after being a teacher there for fifty-one years.

Senator Morton, while in Colorado, has been obtaining information on the subject of irrigation and other matters connected with the development of that Territory.

Mayor Snyder, of Ypsilanti, Michigan, was hanged in effigy by the anti-temperance folks the other night, but he goes right on enforcing the liquor law just as before.

The New York *Mail* speaks of the Shah as the "Royal Brute on his travels." How would it have been had the Shah declined to visit New York?

Mrs. Letitia Tyler Semple, of Baltimore, has presented to the Virginia State Library portraits of her father and her grandfather, both named John Tyler, and both Governors of the State, the former having afterward become President of the United States.

Rev. Dr. Akers, of Jacksonville, Ill., is eighty-five years old and still preaches.

Governor Scokaleka, of the Penobscot tribe of Indians, was married at Old Town, near Bangor, Me., last week, to Miss Moddlin, who is a daughter of Sockalexis Glossian, and reported to be an Indian maiden of great beauty. The Bangor *Whig* says that the interesting ceremonies including a revival of the old Indian dances, the marvelous snake dance and the still more intricate Micmac, being skillfully executed by stalwart men and maidens brown. Later in the evening the fashionable dances of the white men were introduced, and the younger members of the tribe took part with much apparent satisfaction. The bride was attired in a tobogan cap trimmed with M. R. and beads, and long train: black lace shawl; flesh-colored (?) kirtle, white lace hat, trimmed with white ribbon and pink flowers.

Mr. Charles Leonard, formerly of the Titusville *Herald* and Cleveland *Leader*, has been compelled by failing health to resign his position on the editorial staff of the latter paper, and has returned to his former home in Ohio to recuperate.

Professor Wise, the aeronaut, is an angular, firmly knit, fine looking gentleman, with a most agreeable address, and of such specific gravity as to carry him if dropped from a sufficient altitude, straight to the bottom of the ocean without the use of weights.

An Exciting Scene on the Plains.

[From the Denver News.]

Out on the plains, about two hundred miles from Denver, is a vast herd of buffaloes, five feet high. A party of hunters recently stampeded a herd of buffaloes right to the brink of the precipice. The foremost brutes, appreciating their critical situation, attempted to avert the calamity, but the frightened hundreds behind crowded forward with characteristic persistency. The front rank, with legs stretched to the earth in the caricature of the company, believed in concert and descended to their fate, before the pressure from behind gave the fatal push. The next rank and the next rank followed, imitating the gesture and the following of the first. For thirty seconds it rained buffaloes, and the white sand at the root of that bluff was incarnadine with the life blood of the victims. Not one in the tale is fifty or seventy-five of that herd had waved adieu to this wicked world did the movement cease.

How to Bailie Disease.

The man who puts a bullet through his head dies more speedily than he who is continually sending volleys of strong, cathartic pills down his throat; but the drastic pillets are as fatal in the end as the leaden ball. It is only a question of time. Common sense should teach everybody that the idea of expelling disease by subverting the bodily vigor which is its natural antagonist, is supremely absurd. There should be no purgation without invigoration and regulation. These three processes should go on together, and they do so in all cases where Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are used as a remedy for disease or for the general debility growing out of a torpid state of the digestive and secretive organs. In this great vegetable restorative are mingled three essential elements of cure: a purifying element, a tonic element, and an anti-bilious element. By these means dyspepsia, bilious disorders, intermittent fevers, sick headache, constipation and nervous debility are readily cured and epidemic disease prevented.

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CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have associated themselves for the purpose of manufacturing Steel under the Bessemer Steel Works, and will continue the same under the name and style of PARK, BROTHER & CO.

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CHARLES L. CALDWELL,
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J. GRAY,
W. G. PARK.

Pittsburgh, July 10, 1873.

DISSOLUTION—THE UNDERSIGNED comprising the firm of W. MCCLINTOCK, JR. & CO., have by mutual consent dissolved partnership, July 1st, 1873. All claims against the firm and all debts due them will be settled at the office of Peoples' Insurance, 68 Fourth street. In retiring from the Saw Mill and Lumber business, we would respectfully recommend to our former customers our successors, ALEX. MCCLURE & CO.

W. MC. LINTOCK, JR.,
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PITTSBURGH SAW MILLS—ALEX. MCCLURE & CO. Having recently purchased the large and extensive Saw Mills of W. McClintock, Jr. & Co., were now prepared to do all Allegheny Valley Railroad, which we will run in connection with our Saw Mill and Nail Keg Factory, at Twenty-fifth street. We are now prepared to furnish all kinds of Building and Bridge Lumber, Lath, Paling, &c., on short notice. Special attention given to the building of Barges and Coal Flats.

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This well known Institute will Re-Open on MONDAY, September 8th. For terms, &c., see catalogues at 152 Music and Book Stores. Instruction in Vocal and Piano Forte, Discipline and management, as heretofore, in the hands of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Newell.

The fine airy rooms of No. 47 Seventh street are now being fitted up for the Boys' Division.

Applications received from September 1st at No. 255 Penn avenue.

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Pennsylvania Female College

PITTSBURGH, PA.

To be Opened on WEDNESDAY, September 17th supplied with experienced and competent Professors and Instructors. Professional Musicians in charge of Music department. Degrees conferred upon completion of course. Partial course students received. Comfortable and elegant equipments. Buildings unsurpassed for location, beauty and comfort.

For further information apply to James Black, D. D., President of Faculty, Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, and to Robt. McKnight, J. K. Moorhead, Presidents, &c., Hon. Robt. McKnight, J. K. Moorhead, Presidents, &c., Hon. Jas. King, Major Frew, &c. &c.

Refer also to the following patrons, Hon. Edw. McJunkin, Butler, Pa.; Gen. A. R. McCalmont, Franklin, Pa.; Hon. G. W. Scofield, Warren, Pa.; Hon. John Miller, Esq., Xenia: Rev. Dr. J. F. Hutchinson, Medina, Ohio, Pa.

Warren Academy, Woburn, Mass.

OPEN SEPT. 8th, 1873.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 15, 1873.

The late sudden "drop" in the wheat market is causing considerable anxiety on the part of dealers as to whether it is a speculative movement or the natural result of the condition of the crop now being harvested. During the early part of the season we heard the usual complaint from the farmers that the crop was ruined by the winter killing, and the yield would not be up to the average, but now the prevailing opinion is that, taking the country as a whole, we will have a large crop. Within the last few years the California market has had much to do with the price of grain as large amounts are shipped from the Pacific ports to Europe, and the foreign demand has much to do with the prices realized at home.

By the Bureau of Statistics we find the shipments of wheat from California last year were about 16,000,000 bushels, or about half of the total exports from the whole of the United States. The crop of the Pacific slope was last year the largest ever harvested, and of the coming crop a San Francisco paper says:

"From all sources of information now within reach, this year's crop of wheat promises to be as large as that of the past twelve months, necessitating the services of a large amount of tonnage with the probability of high freight charges. Tonnage is in demand everywhere, and may continue so, and doubtedly make the most of their opportunity. At this writing there is seemingly more disposition shown to sell wheat of the new crop, and thereby meet the views of shippers."

Of the crop of the Northwest one of our Chicago exchanges says:

"In view of the present prospects for an unusually large crop of wheat in the Northwest, it seems altogether fortunate that the crop of the Pacific slope out of the crops now maturing in the United States will be larger than ever before known.

"And for the prices in the market from week to week, they are as uncertain as the wind or the whims of the speculators. There is, however, one thing worthy of note, viz.: that at least three of the most persistent speculators who have in the past few years caused the great fluctuations in the prices fluctuations in the local markets are practically 'cornered,' and those on the other side, seem to be waiting for the lack of opponents worthy of their steel. So that prices here are likely to be more free to follow the general tendency of other markets than usual."

Taking all the information we can gather, the prospect favors a full market and lower prices, and lower prices means increased consumption on the part of buyers and a demand for the higher grades of flour; for all experienced housekeepers would rather pay two dollars more for a barrel of winter wheat flour than for one made from the soft spring wheat.

No dealer who has the strength to weather the natural fluctuations of the market, or manufacturer who has a home trade need fear stocking up with winter wheat at $1 35 a bushel, which figure will most probably be reached during the coming month.

—*Poor's Manual* for 1873-4 contains the following review of the railroad interests of the country:

"The total cost of the railroads, the operations of which are given for the past year, is $5,159,423,057, made up of $1,647,384,000 of stock, and $3,512,039,057 of various forms of indebtedness, chiefly of bonds maturing at distant periods. The capital stock is nominally one-third preferred and the debt about two-thirds of the total cost. The cost of the 70,426 miles per mile was $73,264, of which $32,726 was paid in stock and $40,537 in debt. The gross earnings were $676,941,056, of which $392,709,370, or 58 per cent., was received for the transportation of passengers, and $240,961,756, or 72 per cent., for the transportation of freight, including under the head the small amount received from miscellaneous sources. The receipts per mile were $9,256, gross earnings, and $3,421, or 36 per cent., net. The ratio of earnings to population was $1 16 per head. The operating expenses for the past year were $403,402,402, or 60 per cent. of the gross receipts, leaving $268,258,654, or 39 per cent., as net receipts, leaving $268,258,654, or 39 per cent., as net earnings. The percentage of gross receipts to the capital stock of the roads was 16 per cent.; of net earnings, 10 per cent. The amount paid in dividends was $64,618,121, or 3.91 per cent. of the aggregate capital stock. The interest on the net earnings, $203,640,533, was equal to 6.18 per cent. on the aggregate indebtedness of the roads.

—Messrs. Ira R. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Bid.
1881	———
1904	119½
1905	117
1907	117
1908	118½
1880, new	118½
1881	118½
1882	118½
10-40s	114½
New 5s	115½
Gold	115
Currency 6s	114½
Tennessees, old	79
Tennessees, new	79½
South Carolina, July	15
North Carolina, old	17
North Carolina, new	15
Missouris	93¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner o' Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	115½
United States 6s, 1881	119½
United States 5-20s, 1865	117½
United States 5-20s, 1864	117½
United States 5-20s, 1865	118½
United States 5-20s, 1867	118¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	118¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	118¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1869	118
Currency Funding	114¾

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

July 15, 1873.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A.M.	A.M.	M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Gold	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½
Canton	———	———	———	———	———	———
Wabash Union Telegraph	86½	86½	86½	87	87¼	87¼
Quick Silver	———	———	———	———	———	———
Pacific Mail	39	39	39	39	39	39½
Adams Express	———	93½	———	94	———	———
Wells Fargo Express	———	93½	———	93½	———	———
American Express	———	60½	———	60½	———	———
United States Express	———	93½	———	93½	———	———
New York Central	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Erie	61	61	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
Michigan Central	92	92	92	92	92	92
Michigan Southern	———	———	92¼	———	92¼	92¼
Illinois Central	———	———	118½	———	118½	118½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	———	———	93½	———	93½	93½
Chicago and Rock Island	———	———	———	———	———	———
Chic. go and N. W. pref.	81	81	81	81	81	81
Chic. go and N. W. com.	67	67	67	67	67	67
Ft. Paul	———	———	———	———	———	———
Ft. Wayne	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Wabash	———	———	71	71	———	———
Toledo	———	———	———	———	———	———
Fort Wayne	———	———	———	———	———	———
Ohio and Mississippi	———	———	———	———	———	———
Union Pacific	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½
Chicago and Alton	———	———	———	———	———	———
Chicago and Alton pref.	———	———	———	———	———	———
Hudson, Hart and Erie	———	———	———	———	———	———
Harlem	———	———	———	———	———	———
New Jersey Central	31½	32½	32½	32½	———	32
C. C. and I. C.	———	———	———	———	———	82
Hannibal and St. Joseph	———	———	———	———	———	40½
Ia s Mountain	———	———	———	———	———	———
Atlantic Mail	———	———	———	———	———	———

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 82 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Pennsylvania R.R.	54½	Philadelphia & Erie	24¾
Reading	50⅝	Pennsylv'a receipts	54¼
United Companies	122	Lehigh Navigation	72
Oil Creek	27¾	A. V. R. R. 7 30s	90½
Lehigh Valley	61¾	Central Transporta.	47¾

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City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

At Par and Interest,

BONDS,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, July 15, 1873.

REMARKS.—The rain mentioned yesterday continued, with slight intermissions, throughout the night and up until noon to-day. The prospect for a coal boat rise is good, and there is plenty of coal ready for shipment. Surely coal should rule at moderate figures in the lower markets.

With regard to the markets we have only to state that prices, as a general thing, are unchanged.

We append the receipts of the leading articles of produce by river and rail during the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	1,662	Apples, obls	44
Cheese, lbs	100	Corn, sks	240
Wheat, sks	1,000	Oats, sks	1,000
Butter, packages	44	Bacon, tierces	105

The flour market is still in an uncertain state, and amid the multifarious brands, from springs to winters, there is a wide margin in prices. The harvest over, prices will settle down to their proper level.

The grain market is not changed in any respect since our last report. Receipts and demand are both light.

The grocery trade is reported moderately active, with the prospects bright after the summer solstice is passed.

We omit extended quotations.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 16, 1873.

REMARKS.—The crude market appeared a shade firmer. Holders here were asking an advance of 4c per gallon, whilst at Parker's sales were made at 15½c over lower the previous day's figures. This looks well. A continuation would no doubt be very acceptable to holders and producers.

CRUDE.

We hear of no transactions here. The market was moderately firmer. We quote spot 15¾@c. Parker's sales of 2,000 bbls reported at 15 87½, the previous day's sales being made at 15 80. For prices in other parts of the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

Market quiet and prices weak and very unsatisfactory. We quote nominally, 14¾@14¾c for round lots.

OIL BARRELS.

We have to quote a firm market and a good demand; city 2 25; country 2 15.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 15.—The *Herald* says: The market was steady at yesterday's quotations. Regular road market closed at 2 90 bid, 2 92½ asked. Oil City counted at 2 90@2 95. Parker's closed at 2 87½. Tidioute nominally 2 80. Sales:

2,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 92 00
1,000 bbls upper road, seller 30	2 92½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 92½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	2 97½
1,000 bbls Parker's, fairview pipe	2 87½
100 bbls Titusville, spot	2 90

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Market quiet; W. 1834c; crude 7½c; cases 12c; August and September, 17½@18c.

NEW YORK, July 15, closing 14.—Crude in bulk quiet at 7½c. Refined, spot delivery 18¾c for next month 18½c, Cases held at 24c; sales 12,000 bbls. Philadelphia delivery—Refined held at 18¾c, and 18c for later deliveries; sales 10,000 bbls, the month's delivery at 18¾c.

OIL CITY, July 15.—Market very firm at 2 85 bid; no sellers.

TITUSVILLE, July 15.—Nothing doing; spot 2 90 bid 00.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 15.—Market quiet at 2 spot 80.

TIDIOUTE, July 15.—Market quiet but firmer; sales at 2 80.

PARKER'S, July 15.—Market 2 87 spot 90 and quiet.

[By Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

NEW YORK, July 15.—Refined in bbls 20c; crude in bulk; bbls 12½c. Market quiet and firmer. Futures 18c.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N W Stevenson	Fairview O W	605
Jos Bushnell	Hutchinson O W	469
Jos Bushnell	Crystal O W	772
Jos Bushnell	Hutchinson O W	225
W Stevenson	Eagle O W	313
N W Stevenson	Radiant O W	628
Fisher Brown	Hutchinson O W	469
Parker, T & Co	Liberty O W	469
H McKinney	Crystal O W	772
N W Stevenson	Petrolite O W	713
J B Barbour	Cosmos O W	89

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Bbls.	Bbls.
Fairview O W. 605	Hutchinson O W. 469
Hutchinson O W. 469	Eagle O W. 313
Crystal O W. 772	Vesta O W. 772
Nonpareil O W. 218	Petrolite O W. 713
Liberty O W. 469	Cosmos O W. 89
Radiant O W. 628	
Total	5,117

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R. W. P. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, July 14, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart, F & Co	Wardens, F & Co, Phila	166
Livingston Bros	Warden, F & Co, Phila	202
Standard Ref Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	517
National Oil Ref Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	517
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	472
Lockhart, F & Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	166
P Weisenberger	Warring, K & Co, Phila	190
Brann & Wagner	Warring, K & Co, Phila	190
Vesta O W	Warring, K & Co, Phila	471
Hermon, M & Co	Warring, K & Co, Phila	150
L Irwin & Co	Warring, K & Co, Phila	617
Central Ref Co	Warring, K & Co, Phila	517
H S A Stewart	John P Logan, Phila	136
Citizens Ref Co	Tack Bros, Phila	300
Total		3,528

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

July 14.—The anticipated further decline in pig iron has occurred, including in the lowered tariff all grades of Hanging Rock and Tennessee car-wheel, and also Tennessee mill and Missouri mill. Trade has been inactive. The iron manufactures of our list are without quotable change and are fairly steady in tone, with an improved demand for bars.

Pig Iron.—We quote as follows:

Hanging Rock foundry	———
No 1 C C pig iron	$22@$3
No 2 foundry	20@21
No 3 or mill	18@19
No 1 Tennessee foundry	20@20
No 2 foundry	18@18
No 3 or mill	17@18
No 1 spiegel at foundry Missouri Red S	24@25
No 2 stonecoal foundry Missouri Red S	21@25
No 3 or mill foundry Missouri Red S	18@19
C C Carr wheel iron	24@25
No 1 Red river coal boat	$21@22
No 2 Red river coal boat	20@21
Nos 3 and 4 Red river and cottage	16@18
Nos 5 and 6 of white iron	12@14
C C Tennessee Car-wheel	———
No 1 Dower cold blast	$28@29
No 2 Dexter cold blast	26@27
White and mottled	22@23

Horse and Mule Shoes.—We quote horse shoes at $4 15@4 25, and mule shoes at $4 75@5 00 per keg, standard brands.

Iron, Wrought.—We quote the card rate as follows: Bar, 3 c., $3 90; 2½ c., $4 90; nail rod, Swede, 9¾a 10¾c.

Nails.—We quote: 10d nails, fence and brads, at $4 65 in large lots and $5 on small sales; all other sizes in proportion.

Plow Wings and Slabs.—We quote as follows: Steel plow slabs are held at 9c; steel plow wings at 9¾c.

Steel.—We quote as follows: Cast, 9 D, English, 18c; American, 18c; German, 18a20c.

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

July 14.—There was a firmer market to-day, and some sales were made at 1c for Pittsburgh, actual, and 1½c is asked for Ohio river. The retail prices are also firmer, and dealers are charging 15a16c for Ohio river; 17a18c for Kanawha; 18a20c for Pittsburgh, and 24c for cannel.

LOUISVILLE.

July 14.—Pittsburgh is sold by retail at 20c, and the wholesale price is 8c@9c. Indiana retails at 18c, and Kentucky at 17c. Anthracite is delivered at $18 00a19 50 per ton retail, and $9 00a9 50 per ton afloat.

Grain in Store.

The following is the stock of flour and grain in store at St. Louis, July 12, 1873.

Wheat, bush	26,700
Corn	229,000
Oats	118,785
Rye	8,902
Barley	5,825
Bbls flour	6,600

D. R. WHITMORE.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, July 15.—Cotton firm at 16a16c. Flour and corn steady and unchanged. Oats dull at 42a43½c. Hay quiet at $18 00a22 00. Bacon firm at 10¾a10¾c. Lard and pork quiet and unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Flour quiet; superfine $5 00a5 10, Wheat firm at $1 57a1 65. Corn active at 64a65c. Oats active at 47a50c. Whisky firm at 90c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, July 15.—Wheat dull; red winter $1 62½; No 1 Milwaukee $1 48. Corn unchanged; low mixed 54a55c. Oats quiet; western 46c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, July 15, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Horses, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Sunday, July 13	2,052	3,425	800	60	———
Monday, July 14	2,196	2,300	2,800	11	———
Tuesday, July 15	460	300	1,600	———	———
Total	4,708	6,025	5,200	71	———

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Horses, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Monday, July 14	1,864	4,800	1,600	45	17
Tuesday, July 15	1,234	1,800	1,200	———	———
Total	3,098	6,600	2,800	45	17

Cattle.

The receipts this week so far have been heavy of through cattle, amounting to twenty-seven hundred and thirty-six head, all of which came from Chicago. The run of way stock intended for sale at this point is fair. The quality of the offerings is fair. There is a good attendance of buyers, many of whom are purchasing to-day. Trade rules active to this time, and the feeling is better than last week, though prices are not quotably higher.

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, fine and smooth $5 50; extra, 1,300 lb steers $5 35@5 40; prime 1,300 lb steers $5 25a5 25; fair 1,100 lb steers $5 25a5 5 50; common 1,000 lb steers $4 25a5 00.

Hogs.

The run of hogs this week so far has been light. The quality was about the same as is usually on sale. The feeling is good and trade moderately active at about the following figures:

Extra Philadelphia $5 25; prime do $5 10 to $5 20; prime light hogs $5 00 to $5 15; roughs $4 80 to $4 90.

Sheep.

The run of sheep was fair and in quality rather common. The feeling is good and trade rules active, at 1,200 lb sheep at $5 00; a bunch of 95 lb sheep sold at $5 40, fine; another bunch, fine and coarse, mixed, weighing 101 lbs sold at $5 40; another load, 90 lbs weight, at $5 50. But few good fine wool sheep offering but would sell at about the following rates:

Extra, 100 lbs, fine wool, $5 40 to $5 50; extra, 95 lbs, fine wool, $5 25 to $5 35; prime, 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 00 to $5 10; common, $4 00 to $4 50.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 116.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1873—4 P. M.

The financial situation was marked by an increased activity and general firmness. In the Stock Exchange speculation was strong with indications of an upward movement all along the line. Exports of produce for the week $5,427,800.

MONEY.

Money plenty at 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange dull at 109¼@109¾ for sixty days, and 110@110⅛ for sight.

GOLD.

Gold declined from 115⅞ to 115¾, recovering to 116 on the announcement that $500,000 gold coin would be shipped to-morrow. Loans 2a4 per cent. Clearings $80,000,000. Treasury disbursements $288,-000. Customs receipts $491,000.

GOVERNMENTS AND STATE SECURITIES.

Governments quiet and firm.

U. S. coup, '81	119½	5-20s '67	118¾
5-20s '62	117	5-20s '68	118
5-20s '64	117½	10-40s	114¾
5-20s '65	118¾	10-40s	114¾
New 5-20s '65	117¾	Currency 6s	114¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and steady.

Missouri	93½	Virginia, old	42
Tennessee, old	80¾	N. Carolina, old	27
Tennessee, new	79¾	N. Carolina, new	15
Virginia, new	50		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks very strong and advancing, with more than usually active business, particularly in Pacific Mail, Western Union, Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, Northwest, consolidated and Wabash, the general list advanced ¼@1 per cent., until the result of the Pacific Mail meeting was known. This was followed by a decline of 1¾ per cent. in that stock and ¾ to ⅝ per cent. in the other shares, but at the close it is firm and generally at the best, and tendency was again upward. The chief fluctuations—Erie which was an exception to the rest—declined ⅝ to 60¾ in sympathy with London—were Pacific Mail 39@39¾, 39¾@39¾a39¾a39¾, 39¾@39¾. The Directors authorized the President to effect a settlement of outstanding accounts with the Union Pacific Company, and several steamers on which $300,000 is expected to be realized and borrow $700,000 on the San Francisco real estate. Western Union rose from 86¾ to 87¼, and decay was again upward. The chief fluctuations—Erie which was an exception to the rest—declined from 61 to 60¾ in sympathy with London—were Pacific Mail 39@39¾a39¾a39¾a39¾

CITY MATTERS.

Parades of the Commercial leaving the city for the summer months, can have the paper mailed regularly to them by leaving word at the counting room.

Damage by the Storm.

During the storm Monday afternoon, the frame work of the new Catholic church, being erected on Mt. Washington, was blown down. The loss will amount to about $6,000.

The Investigation.

In another column we give a full account of the commencement of the investigation into the matter of the charges regarding the police clothing accounts. We regret to say that the proceedings of last night were not creditable to either the committee or to the Mayor's clerk. The only thing brought out was that the men themselves voted the contract to Mr. Smith, knowing, or being informed, that there would be additional cost.

At the House of Refuge.

Last evening at half-past six o'clock, on the arrival of the excursion train from Morganza, Gov. Hartranft, Senator Scott, C. Yeager, Judge Parke, General Sweitzer and several other gentlemen took carriages and drove to the Allegheny House of Refuge. Here a substantial supper was served, which was very much enjoyed by the hungry excursionists. Several ladies added their presence to the occasion.

After supper the inmates of the Institution assembled in the chapel and entertained the visitors with some fine singing. At the close of the impromptu concert, one of the girls took the platform and delivered an address of welcome to the Governor. The address was one of the happiest bits of the day. It referred to the charity of the State as unparalleled, and complimented Gen. Hartranft for his lifelong and practical sympathy in all charitable enterprises. At the conclusion of the address the speaker presented a beautiful bouquet to the Governor on behalf of the inmates of the House.

The Governor was much moved by the presentation, being more unnerved than ever he was by the booming of cannon and rattling of shell. He replied in a few feeling words, returned thanks to the young people who had honored him, and promising them his continued good will.

After more music by the children, Senator Scott made a charming address to the children, holding their attention throughout, and winning their hearty approbation.

The party dispersed at a reasonable hour, and the pleasant proceedings of the evening will long impress the downy and court the balmy, after a very hard, if very pleasant, day's work.

Appeals from Assessments.

The Committee on Appeals from City Assessments held a meeting last evening and transacted a large amount of business as below:

The following reductions were allowed:

Robert J. Boyles, Thirtieth ward, assessed $22,915, reduction $6,295.

P. C. Dodson, First ward, assessed $4,900, reduction $1,300.

Joseph H. Boles, First ward, assessed $67,450, reduced $10,000.

D. W. C. Carroll, First ward, assessed $54,000, reduced $7,000.

C. E. Hutchinson, First ward, assessed $31,250, reduced $5,000.

James Woods's heirs, First ward, reduced from $50,000 to $30,000.

William McDonnell, Second ward, reduced from $6,725 to $5,500.

C. Heyne, Second ward, assessed $6,200, reduced $5,000.

James Woods's heirs, Second ward, reduced from $45,000 to $30,000.

Wm. Roseburg, Third ward, from $35,000 to $20,000.

W. A. McClung, Third ward, from $94,000 to $83,000.

James A. Hutchinson, Fourth ward, reduced from $40,200 to $37,000.

Henry Mellon's heirs, Fourth ward, from $21,000 to $15,000.

E. S. Warner, Fourth ward, from $36,000 to $27,750.

Dr. Denny, Fourth ward, assessed $10,000; reduced $5,000.

Rev. I. J. Herron, Fourth ward, from $18,200 to $13,000.

Mary Mackey, Fourth ward, from $14,000 to $12,000.

Mrs E. F. Denny made application for reductions on property in various wards, but was allowed a reduction of $2,300; the price per acre in the Thirty-fourth ward and Pittsburgh and in the Thirteenth ward and Pittsburgh ward at $1,500.

The following were disallowed:

J. C. Dicken, Second ward; Jas. Patterson, First ward; George McCagne, First ward; Wm. Ward, First ward; Joseph Fowler, First ward; Michael Swiggen, Third ward; C. S. Mastby, Third ward; Wm. Frew, Thirty-second ward; James Thomas, Fourth ward; Mrs. C. P. Shaler, Fourth ward.

The application of G. H. Dunier was referred to the Assessor on account of a clerical error.

THE EXPOSITION.

Meeting of the Association—New Charter to be Procured—Regular Meeting Days Fixed—Subject of Location.

A meeting of the Exposition Association was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Reese in the chair, and M. F. H. Smith as Secretary.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the preceding meeting,

Major A. M. Brown, from the Committee on Charter, made a verbal report, stating that the charter of the County Agricultural Society had been examined, and while it was very liberal in its provisions, it was thought unsuitable for the purposes of the Exposition. They therefore recommended a new charter to be procured at the next meeting of the Legislature.

The report was accepted.

The Secretary read the resignation of Mr. James Little as Chairman of the Finance Committee, which was accepted.

On motion, Mr. A. J. Nellis was chosen to fill the vacancy.

Messrs. A. C. Hays, Edwin Miles, Frederick Park and J. W. Cook, were, on motion, added to the Finance Committee.

Mr. J. B. Lyon, from the Committee on Location of Buildings, presented a report recommending the point as the most suitable place. The committee state that there is ample room for the buildings and for ornamentation around them, and that while it will be convenient for the citizens of Pittsburgh, it will be free from the smoke of the business center. The new bridge to Allegheny, and one to be erected to connect the city with the South Side, sooner or later, will also add to the desirability of the location.

The report was accepted, and the Committee instructed to notify members that the subject will be discussed and acted upon at the next meeting.

Mr. Smith suggested that as Tuesday was an inconvenient day for meeting that a change be made. After some discussion, it was decided to hold the regular meetings on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

Adjourned.

MOUNT LEBANON CEMETERY.

A New Place of Sepulture on the South Side—Natural Advantages of the Location—The Grounds and Their Surroundings—Beautiful Scenery—Convenience of Access—Where the Cemetery is, and How to Get to It—Improvements Already Made—What is Proposed to be Done, &c., &c.

Every city in the civilized world has one or more cemeteries, protected by law and consecrated by religion, where the remains of the dead are deposited with reverent hands. These "cities of the dead" are nearly always located away from the din of trade and traffic, amid beautiful scenery, where living hands can render still more attractive the last resting places of the dear departed without fear of the ungodly hand of vagrant or outlaw.

In locating the burial grounds now in existence in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, the mistake was made of placing them where, in the course of years, they must of necessity be encroached upon by the spread of the cities' limits. It was thought impossible that our borders could ever be extended so far from their existing lines; but now the cemeteries are surrounded by dwellings and workshops, and the solemn quiet of the place of tombs is disturbed by the clangor of trade and the crush of wheels over the paved thoroughfares. Aside from this view of the case, new cemeteries are now on hand a very great number of them, to meet the wants of the middle and poorer classes of people, who cannot afford the high prices charged for lots in the old burying grounds. The growth of the South Side, too, has rendered it necessary to establish a new cemetery there, within easy reach of the teeming population of that portion of the city, and as near to come within the city boundaries, or for a century to come at least.

MOUNT LEBANON CEMETERY.

Appreciating these facts, a number of gentlemen have for some time past been looking about on the south side of the river for a piece of ground combining all the requirements for the use. After due consideration, they determined to purchase the property known as the Mount Lebanon Nursery, and the transfer has been consummated. The land is situated in South township, three miles from the city limits, on the old Washington road, and conveniently of access by the Chartiers Valley, Little Chartiers Junction and the Saw Mill Run Railways, and by a well-graded pike and boardwalk. It contains one hundred acres of beautifully undulating land, finely ornamented, all under a high state of cultivation, and of the character best adapted for the purpose. It is located above the surrounding country, and commands a view of scenery scarcely surpassed in picturesque beauty in this region.

ORNAMENTATION.

A portion of the grounds is laid out with walks, and drives, and ornamented with the shade trees, flowers and shrubbery which nature has so lavishly scattered over the hillsides. There are already twenty thousand ornamental shade trees; fifteen thousand evergreens of different varieties; an immense number of roses, green-house and bedding plants, etc., all growing thrifties. The selection of trees and plants includes the most valuable known in this country and Europe, propagated and acclimated with strict reference to this locality. The ornamentation of the grounds will be of the most substantial character, and will be executed in the style of the finest cemeteries in the world.

The Lebanon Nurseries have been established for thirty years, and there are now on hand a very large stock of fruit trees, including 40,000 one, two and three year old apple trees; 10,000 one, two and three year old pear trees; 12,000 one, two and three year old cherry trees; 1,000 one year peach trees, 2,000 one and two year old orange quince trees; 20,000 one and two year old grape vines; 30,000 gooseberry, currant, raspberry and blackberry bushes, etc., all of kinds suited to the locality. Those who feel inclined to plant trees, or who wish to invest in choice fruit trees to procure them at the lowest possible rates.

Those desiring further information as to the new cemetery can obtain it by calling at 121 Fourth avenue, near Smithfield street.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

JOHN BOHN, the attentive janitor of Municipal Hall, is to have a promotion of two weeks.

THE School Directors of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, will elect a Principal on Saturday evening next.

THE rooms of the new City Hall have been handsomely decorated, but the walls of the rotunda have been left untouched as yet.

A MAN named Patrick Dougherty was seriously injured yesterday by being struck by a locomotive in the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, South Side. Dr. Ratcliffe is attending him.

THE Wooden Pavement Investigating Committee met with the Assistant Engineer in a session yesterday with closed doors. From the frequent and long settings of the committee, it is to be hoped that they will handsomely remunerate for their services.

MR. CHARLES J. BUCKLEY, an old and faithful carrier of the THE COMMERCIAL, died at the residence of his parents in the forty-fifth year of his age. He was yesterday in the forty-fifth year of his age. He was a most excellent and worthy citizen, filling the same in life with a fidelity and assiduity which were [illegible] He death will be sincerely mourned by many friends and friends.

PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL.

Laying of the Corner Stone.

Addresses by Governor Hartranft, Senator Scott, Hon. T. J. Bigham and Judge Kirkpatrick—Plans of the Buildings to be Erected at Morganza.

On the 20th of March, 1872, an act of Assembly was approved changing the name of the House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania to the Pennsylvania Reform School, and authorizing the Association to sell the property then held for the purposes of a House of Refuge, and to purchase other property for the same purposes within fifty miles of Pittsburgh. Under this authority a Building Committee was appointed, which, with Hon. T. J. Bigham as chairman, examined various locations supposed to be suitable for a site for the new school, and finally settled upon a tract of five hundred acres of land known as the Morganza Farm. This tract of land is situated in the beautiful and fertile Chartiers valley, about fifteen miles from the city, and a few miles below Canonsburg and within sight of Morganza Station, on the Chartiers Valley Railroad. The price paid for the land was $50 per acre.

The site chosen could not well be surpassed for the purpose for which it is intended. From Chartiers creek the ascent is gradual and natural to a commanding eminence overlooking the beautiful valley, and the front of this eminence the buildings are to be erected. To the rear and on the sides is rich farm and wood land, most of which has of late been under cultivation for gardening. The salubrity of this place to the uses of a Reform School is fully established. It cannot be seen it. Far away from the corrupting influences of the city, and yet easily accessible by rail from all important points, with pure air, good water and excellent land for cultivation, it is a place of all places where the work of the school can be best done.

YESTERDAY'S EXCURSION.

The cellars and foundations of the buildings being well under way, it was decided that the corner stone of the institution should be laid on the 15th instant with ceremonies as imposing as the magnitude of the enterprise warranted. Accordingly, invitations were issued to the Governor and other State officers, our United States Senators, Judges and officers of the counties in this part of the State, and a very large number of prominent private citizens to attend and take part in the dedicatory exercises. Governor Hartranft was assigned the duty and honor of laying the corner stone, and on Sunday morning arrived in this city, with his family, for that purpose.

Yesterday morning, in spite of the unfavorable weather, about four hundred invited guests assembled at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, and time announced for the departure of the excursion train. At half-past nine the train was made up and pulled out from the depot, with the Governor in front. We noticed among the notables present, Governor Hartranft, Senator Scott, Hon. T. J. Bigham, Thomas Sesson, wife and three sons, of Philadelphia; Hon. John Dick, C. Yeager, Esq., and Hon. J. K. Kirkpatrick, Hon. T. J. Bigham, Commodore W. Jones and wife and daughters; J. Schoonmaker, wife and daughters; Charles Fetterman, wife and daughters; C. Yeager and daughters; Hon. Alfred Slack, Hon. Wm. Lemmon, Hon. Thomas Morrison, General J. F. Sweitzer, George R. White, Josiah King, James McClure, Hon. J. L. Graham, Hon. Thomas Bakewell, Hon. Wm. Kennedy, Hon. R. R. King, B. L. Fahnestock, James Kelly, Prof. Jos. Leidy, Dr. Wm. Goodrich, Hon. Jas. Barnes, Wheeling; Rev. Dr. Douglas, Rev. A. C. McClelland, Rev. J. G. Goetman, Rev. George K. Orbison, Rev. Dr. Swentzel, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. J. P. Fleming, Rev. James Allison, D. D., Gen. Wm. Robinson, Jr., Hon. Wm. Elliott, Hon. Wm. Lemmon, Rev. D. B. B. McLean, Mansfield Brown, Jacob Leet, Jr., Brinton, Jones & Co., Major Reisig, Rev. A. B. Young, Henry Irwin, Hedge, George Co, W. J. Anderson, J. Phillips, J. B. D. Meade, Rev. Dr. Scott, Rev. Dr. Herron, and Rev. Dr. Kerr.

Twenty-five girls, inmates of the House of Refuge, accompanied the excursion under charge of Rev. R. N. Wright, Superintendent, and officers of the institution and their brass band.

The train moved slowly up to Mansfield junction by the Pan Handle line and thence on the Chartiers Valley road to Cadonsburg, which place was reached about noon. As the rain continued, it was deemed best to run by Morganza, leave the Governor's car at Cadonsburg, send the rest of the train to Washington, bring back the guests from the latter place and return to Pittsburgh by the Panhandle route.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE.

A procession was formed at the station, headed by the House of Refuge band, and marched to the summit of the hill overlooking the site, where a platform had been laid upon the solid rock. Upon a platform erected at the proper place the Governor, and other distinguished gentlemen appointed on the Committee of Arrangements took their places. Mr. Bigham stated that the formalities of laying the corner stone would be observed at that time, after which the party would repair to the grove near by for the speeches and dinner.

The plans from the House of Refuge, laid by Mr. Bigham, were then read, and the corner stone was then laid with the usual ceremonies, the Governor using a sett of weights, a square and a level.

THE DEDICATORY PRAYER.

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee that we have been permitted to meet on this occasion of so much significance and importance. Here, beside the Ohio, the Monongahela and Alleghenies of Thy gospel, by which Thou hast put it into the hearts of the people to erect this institution for the reformation of the unfortunate of the land. It is for us we are assembled to inaugurate this important enterprise. Thou will grant us Thy blessing; that the building to be erected may be a house of reformation and to good morals; that our efforts may be crowned with success. That the work may speedily be completed. Give Thy direction to the managers of this school. Give them a sincere desire to work for the good of the children committed to their charge. Give them wisdom from on high and a conscientious regard for the duties devolving upon them. Bless the Governor of this State, and all in authority over us, and preserve to the latest generation the rich blessings of our national liberty as now enjoyed. We thank Thee for Thy past mercies; to us, and pray Thee to guide and safe us for the Redeemer's sake. Amen.

After the prayer, the following articles were enclosed in a tin box deposited in the stone:

DEPOSITED IN THE STONE:

Minutes of the Institution, from No. 1 to 13.

Thomas's Gazetteer of the United States, 1873.

Annual reports of the Public Schools of Allegheny, Nos. 17 and 18.

Annual report of Mayor's Western Insurrection.

History of the Harmony Society, founded by Geo. Rapp, in 1805.

Centennial oration, by Hon. H. W. Loomis, on the Evacuation of Fort Duquesne, 1758—1858.

Proceedings final, with an address on the occasion of the Centennial celebration of the Evacuation of Fort Duquesne, by W. M. Darlington.

Specimens of silver and nickel coin from 1800 to 1873, inclusive, of the United States mint, revenue and postage stamps, of the various denominations.

Copies of Invitation and Order of Exercises.

Copies of the Pittsburgh daily papers.

Copies of Legislative Record.

Allegheny county Comptroller's Report for 1872.

Report of the Ohio Reform School for 1872.

Report of the Allegheny Workhouse.

Fire Marshal's Report, of Allegheny county, 1873.

Report of the Board of Directors of the House of the Western District of Pennsylvania to the Board of Public Charities, 1872.

Report of the Managers of the West Pennsylvania Hospital for 1872.

Report of the Annual Report of the city of Allegheny, for 1872.

Report of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Washington and Canonsburg.

Report of Dixmont Hospital, for 1872.

Report of the Inmates of the Allegheny County Workhouse, for 1873.

Governor Hartranft then superintended the attachment of the stone, tested it with rule and level, and pronounced the work well done. The procession then marched to the beautiful grove, and the officers of the House of Refuge and the other participants in the exercises took their places on the stand. As the Governor appeared he was greeted with hearty and prolonged cheers, in reply to which he came forward and spoke as follows:

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen—When, a short time ago, I was requested by my friend, Mr. Bigham, to be present on this day, I felt a pleasure in doing so. For I was glad of the opportunity of visiting a part of the state which I had never seen; and I was especially glad to be present by invitation on account of the object which was to call us together.

I felt as I do now that I was there for the purpose of taking. It was the distinct understanding that I should not be called upon to speak. But when I came to partake of the enthusiasm of the hour, I regret that I did not agree to make something of a speech, and therefore I shall not attempt it.

For all the charities in our State there is, perhaps, no other institution which has more claims upon the attention than the care and protection of our children, orphaned and otherwise unfortunate. To the great charity so much so that those who were orphaned by the late war were provided for by the State at a public expense of not less than three and a half millions of dollars, and before the work is completed it will reach to four millions.

There is no human being in the State who is not proud and glad of the magnificent charities found in this way. I believe that our State is ahead of all her sister States in these charities. When the history shall be written, the most glorious page will be that which records her care for her orphans and for those who are left helpless and friendless. We have always been brought into the world with wrong impressions and educated in sin, have to be educated over again in such institutions as this and prepared to set their parts as good citizens.

As your Executive, I promise that I will do my full duty towards this and all kindred institutions. I thank you for this opportunity of meeting you, and sing a song of welcome. Rev. Dr. Smith, of Canonsburg, offered the following

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